

THREE EYES FOR THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

Nothing, It Is Declared, Will Be Beyond the Range of His Vision.

Second Sight for Everybody When the Pineal Gland Is Developed.

At Present It Is in a Useless Condition in the Human Brain.

With Proper Scientific Treatment It Can Be Made to Perform Wonders.

STRANGE PROMISE OF A THEOSOPHIST

Under the New Arrangement Claude Falls Wright Insists That People Will See All Over the Universe—What Authorities Say.

Nothing will be invisible to the coming man, according to Claude Falls Wright, the famous Theosophist of this city. The New Yorker of the future will have a third eye which will enable him to see everything in the universe. Life will no longer be a mystery to him. He will know the why and wherefore of all things, and his vision will pierce the veils of the past and the future just as the new photographic ray penetrates solid matter.

Extravagant as this may appear at first reading, Mr. Wright is able to substantiate

in extinct reptiles, or possibly an organ for the perception of warmth.

That is all your scientist knows about it. Some anatomists have indulged in speculation regarding the possible function of the gland, and two or three have even considered the possibility of its development. It has remained for Mr. Wright, a mere occult scientist, to assert boldly not only that the pineal gland is a third eye, but that it can be made to serve as such.

A Journal reporter found Mr. Wright in the president's office of the building occupied by the Theosophical Society in America, at No. 144 Madison avenue. He was dictating foreign correspondence to a couple of typewriter artists and simultaneously glancing over the pages of a new review. From the adjoining wall Mme. Blavatsky gazed upon him, while two sad-eyed young men in opposite frames returned her stare with interest.

"Ah, the pineal gland!" Mr. Wright exclaimed, opening his mail with a small, gold-handled Indian dagger and placing his big clear upon the outstretched arms of a hideous little idol of ebony and silver. "I thought some bright newspaper would take that up. It is a subject mightily interesting to the public to every one, in fact, who pays any attention to the development of human possibilities. Now, what can I tell you about it?"

"Everything."

"Well, in the first place," said the occultist, "don't make the mistake common to all who first listen to my theory, of supposing that when I speak of the third eye of the man of the future I mean that he will have another external organ of vision, like the curl of the naughty little girl, right in the middle of his forehead. What I intend to convey is my belief in the certain development in most, if not all human beings, of a third eye, situated in, not outside of, the head. The pineal gland is in the brain, and it is in that very same place that the new organ of sight will be located. The third eye, in fact, will merely be the



Showing the Location of the Pineal Gland or Third Eye.

vision, if trained to the point of its utmost development?

"Physiologists," Mr. Wright continued, "know absolutely nothing of the pineal gland. Gray and the rest of them candidly acknowledge their inability to determine its functions, or to explain what it is intended to represent. Professor George Owen, of London, one of the greatest students of the brain, declared that no one had yet arrived at any understanding of its uses, but, with a celebrated German physician, he found that there appeared in the gland, between the ages of seven and second childhood, brilliant grains of sand. Those grains were not present during first or second childhood, nor were they found

to be in shape exactly like the universe. Any one looking up at the sky on a starry night will observe that the mass of stars known to us as the Milky Way divides the heavens into two lobes, and the similarity to the human brain is apparent. The sun may be called the pineal gland of the heavens. This is no foolish analogy, for he who understands the correspondence between the greater and lesser things of nature will see no objection to it. The brain is a cosmos, like the universe.

"A prominent scientist has pointed out that the lizard has an internal eye which distinctly corresponds to the pineal gland of the human brain. He thinks he has discovered the origin of the gland—that it is merely an atrophied eye. This is the truth. The point is to reawaken it. When man developed mentally he destroyed intuition. I look upon intuition merely as the vision of the inner eye. That is why the pineal gland is larger in women and in children of both sexes than in adult males—the first and second are blessed with more intuition.

"The third eye, so far as it has been developed in a few instances, enables the individual to see through other states of consciousness. In fact, the inner vision is itself another conscious condition. The normal medium is badly developed and most of what he sees is untrue. Hence the apparent frauds in connection with spiritualism."

"Do not the scientists themselves support your theory by some of their own discoveries?"

"Yes, sir, they do," said Mr. Wright. "Haeckel asserts that 'deeply placed within the head, covered by thick skin and muscles, true eyes that cannot see are found in moles, field mice, blind snakes and lizards. They were not originally blind, but have evolved from ancestors that had eyes.' These atrophied eyes are similar to the atrophied pineal gland in the human brain."

"Descartes declared that the pineal gland was the seat of the soul. He said this little gland could easily be put into a kind of swinging motion by the animal spirits which cross the chertles of the skull. Those are the vibrations of which we occultists speak."

"The secret doctrine of theosophy," Mr. Wright continued, "declares that at one time there were races living on the earth, who had this third eye fully developed, but that it was not a third eye with them, as it also took the place of the two external organs, the eyes. Traces of the existence of the third or single eye are found in the folk lore of almost every country—for instance, the Cylopes. Jesus referred to it when he said, 'If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.'

"The star in the brow of Buddha," said Mr. Wright, impressively, "indicated his development of that inner vision. The faces of the present place a mark there after their ablations to indicate their concentration of thought upon that point."

"Michael Angelo declared that the spiritual power lay in the brow just above the eyes. The Hindus, who are always teaching in their esoteric books to concentrate the mind on the tip of the nose, fail to understand the ancient philosophy which tried to teach them to hold the mind so as to develop this faculty of inner vision. They have to be enlightened in regard to their own philosophy, just as the Christians have to be instructed in their own religion—and that is part of the work of the Theosophical Society."

"Depend upon it, the pineal gland will soon be developed more and more into an inner organ of vision. With the steady enlightenment of the human race and the spread of knowledge all over the globe, there is no reason why every man in the world should not soon be possessed of the faculty of second sight, need not point out to you how that could revolutionize society."

While Mr. Wright prefers to consider the pineal gland only as an inner organ of sight, he will not state positively that it may not be developed after many generations. Such an addition would contribute to the beauty of the human face is questionable. Some star-eyed gazelles of girls might become only so much lovelier, whereas Boston belles and gentlemen with bloodshot eyeballs would look not a little worse.

At any rate, it would be a good thing for the occultists and occultists, and as to the question of looks, the reader may judge for himself, for the accompanying cut shows how Mr. Wright, who is really quite a handsome fellow, would appear with his own third eye worn in the middle of his forehead.

ODD MOURNING CHAMBER.

A Special Apartment Fitted Up for the Reception of Young Mackay's Remains on La Touraine.

Never before was a body carried in such state across the ocean as was the case with young John W. Mackay, whose remains arrived here last Sunday on the French Line steamship La Touraine. It was the first time that a "mourning chamber" had been fitted up on any of the transatlantic liners, the body lying in state there all the way across.

This mourning chamber was a most impressive apartment. A small saloon on the lower deck, usually used as a children's dining and play room, was used for the occasion. A catafalque was erected in the center of the apartment, and here the body, encased in a rich casket, was placed.

The catafalque was covered entirely with black velvet. It consisted of six steps, broad and long, leading to the platform in the center of which the body rested. The entire room was draped in black, and the effect, in its entirety, was most impressive. The ordinary methods of lighting were entirely dispensed with. In fact, the chamber, like every other vestige of wall and furniture, were hidden behind a deep curtain of black. Instead of the elec-

trols, the mourning chamber was lighted dimly by a dozen candles, burning in a candelabrum at the head of the bier. The candelabrum was surmounted by a crucifix, and in every detail the trappings of death and were most complete.

The saloon, which had been transformed into the mourning chamber, was by no means a small affair. Had it lain in state the ordinary church or chapel, the body could hardly have been exposed under more dignified surroundings. Not a detail was neglected in the fittings. Every ray of daylight was carefully excluded from the room on the way over, and the attendants who traveled over with the body from France kept the candles lighted day and night. They watched beside the bier in relays, being constantly in attendance, except when Mrs. Mackay or her husband came in. Then the attend-

ants withdrew. Mrs. Mackay spent much of her time beside her son's body, so constantly did she stay with her dead boy that the ship's doctor feared for her health, and under his advice Mr. Mackay insisted that his wife should spend more time out on deck.

As soon as the ship arrived the body was lifted off the catafalque by the French attendants, who then were eight, all in deep mourning uniform. They carried it on shore, where it passed into the charge of George W. Smith, a Brooklyn undertaker, who transferred it to a temporary receiving vault in Greenwood Cemetery, where it now lies. It will remain there until a magnificent tomb, contracts for which have already been given, is erected. The tomb will cover a large plot of ground on Ocean avenue, near the Ninth avenue entrance to Greenwood. Mr. Mackay, Sr., paid \$30,000 for this plot. The tomb to be erected is to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It will require nearly two years in the building, as the cutting of the stone is to be done in a very elaborate manner. Much of the stone to be used is to come from European quarries.

In regard to the mourning chamber, Mr. Forget, the agent of the French Line steamship, said yesterday to a reporter for the Journal:

"It is the first time, so far as I know, that a mourning chamber has been especially fitted for the transportation of a corpse. On our line I know that this has never been done, and I do not think that it has ever been done on any of the other lines on anything like the scale in this case, even if it was done at all, which I very much doubt."

"Did not the sailors object to this carrying of a corpse in the ship?"

"That's an old, exploded idea," replied Mr. Forget, with a smile. "There may have been a time when sailors objected to travelling on a ship with a dead body, but that time has passed long ago."

A Vague Hope.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

The announcement that a bacillus has been discovered which will destroy rats and mice by wholesale inspires the hope that, some day, the introduction of a mosquito-like microbe will make life worth living in New Jersey.

ELECTRIC CONTINENT AT THE SOUTH POLE.

An electric continent is the wonderful discovery which Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink says he has made at the South Pole.

Mr. Borchgrevink, a young Norwegian, has already forced his way to first place among explorers of the present day, for he is the first man to boldly assert that the land at the southern end of the globe is one vast tract, not a mere archipelago of insignificant islands. He declares positively that there is a continent there, and, furthermore, that he will penetrate to its center before the passing of another year. At this moment he is preparing for an expedition to the south magnetic pole which is to start on this first day of next September.

Antarctica, as he calls the new continent, was approached forty-five years ago by Sir James Clark Ross, but that explorer reached only the seventy-eighth degree of latitude and the one hundred and eightieth of longitude, a point far east of the pole. Mr. Borchgrevink has already explored the enormous open bay navigated by Sir James, and now he is about to traverse the larger part of that mysterious continent which may be the center of the coming civilization.

For Antarctica is habitable—that Mr. Borchgrevink is certain. An Eskimo could get along there just as well as he could in Greenland. If the electrical possibilities of the new land be developed by scientists and applied by inventors, it will be agreeable to the people of every clime. Mr. Borchgrevink is convinced that enough electricity is stored up in the soil and air of Antarctica to furnish all the heat and light that may be required by the future nation. He thinks it will be comparatively easy for science, by the use of that electric force, to alter the climatic conditions of the country almost at will.

Mr. Borchgrevink has been in New York just a week to-day. He arrived on the Cunarder Umbria, from Liverpool, and, under the powerful managerial wing of Major

A Country as Big as Europe Is Borchgrevink's Antarctica.

Declares That Magical Changes Can Be Wrought in Its Climate.

Enough Electricity in the Air and Soil to Supply Heat and Light.

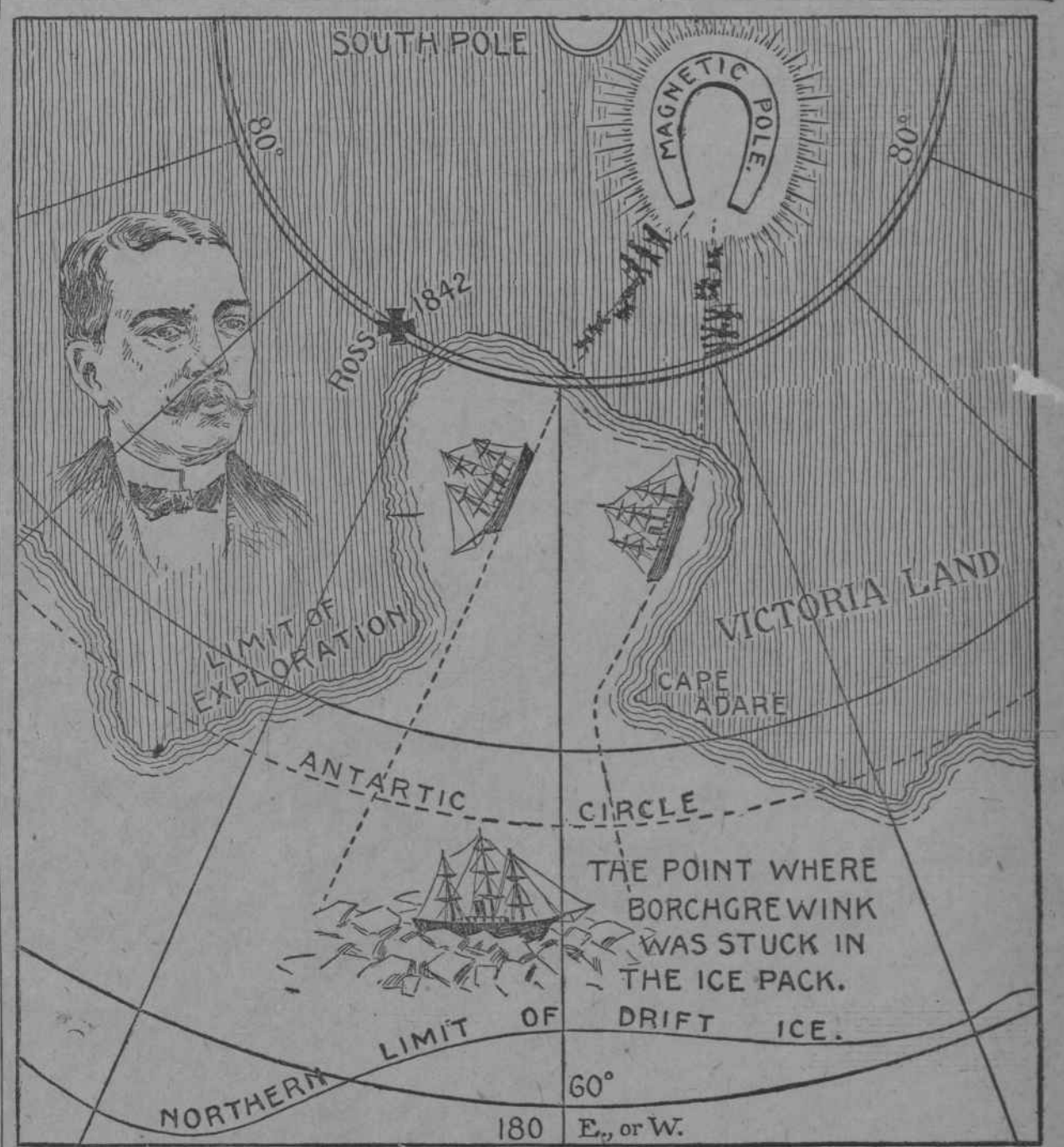
The Norwegian Explorer Has Already Had a Glimpse of the Mysterious Land.

TO PENETRATE ITS INTERIOR.

Already Making Plans for an Extensive Expedition to the Southernmost End of the World—How He Intends to Make the Perilous Journey.

dle of Siberia. The south magnetic pole, Borchgrevink believes, is many miles to the northwest of the South Pole. By that means that the principal magnetic center of the Southern Hemisphere is not identical with the southern end of the earth's axis. The North and South poles, he explains, are merely the two ends of the imaginary axis on which the globe revolves.

Now, the point to which Borchgrevink intends to direct his steps is the south magnetic pole. He has already located it, he thinks, for when the Antarctic was off Cape Adare, and the south end of her compass needle should have pointed southward, it deflected to a point a little above due west.



Map of the Electrical Continent, Showing the Magnetic Pole, Borchgrevink's Proposed Route, the Ship's Course and the Place Where Ice Stopped Progress.

J. B. Pond, will make a short tour of the United States, giving lectures upon the subject to which he has devoted his life—Antarctic exploration. His trip is shortened by his determination to start at the beginning of Autumn on another journey to the new continent.

Christmas, 1894, found the Antarctic at Campbell Island, one of the farthest points reached by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841. While cruising in the polar waters Borchgrevink made observations which convinced him that he had discovered a new continent. He saw peaks 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and found plenty of vegetation along the shores of Victoria Land.

Most important of all—in fact, the evidence which he and his brother scientists consider conclusive—was his discovery of rocks at points hundreds of miles apart, yet equidistant from the pole, all of which, after scrupulous analysis, have been found to be identical in composition. Borchgrevink and his brethren say that those rocks are not found on any of the southern islands, and that their presence at such widely distant places proves positively that one wide continent covers the southern end of the earth.

That continent, Borchgrevink says, is as big as Europe and covers 4,000,000 square miles. Though it may be scoured and sanded by thousands of floods, as is his native Norway, he stoutly insists that it is not simply a mammoth group of islands, but a magnificent continent. This fact, though the scientific may not grasp its import at once, is of tremendous importance. A mere archipelago might be permanently uninhabitable and inaccessible; a continent, no matter how isolated, can certainly be reached and colonized sooner or later.

And, too, there are the electrical possibilities already mentioned. First of all, it is understood that, according to inter-scientists, the North and South poles—so called—are not the true centers of the earth's magnetism. They say there are four of such centers at each end of the globe. One of them, for instance, is near the mid-

dle of Siberia. The south magnetic pole, Borchgrevink believes, is many miles to the northwest of the South Pole. By that means that the principal magnetic center of the Southern Hemisphere is not identical with the southern end of the earth's axis. The North and South poles, he explains, are merely the two ends of the imaginary axis on which the globe revolves.

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Borchgrevink believes that the area around the south magnetic pole is surcharged with electricity. He points out that the aurora borealis and other electrical phenomena are always more active in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern, which plainly indicates to him, he says, that there is a great deal more electricity above than below the Equator. Therefore, though his scientific training makes him extremely conservative, he cannot refrain from indulging in dreams of the time when scientists may accurately locate and possibly control the earth's various centres of magnetism.

At this time he is negotiating for the purchase of the steamer Jason, formerly used by Dr. F. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer of Arctic regions. Borchgrevink proposes to take eleven other scientists with him, whom he will divide into parties for the better observation of electrical, geological and other phenomena. While he, with a chosen few, pushes on to the south magnetic pole,

"I must have none but able-bodied men," he said, when a Journal reporter interviewed him in his room at the Everett House. "Every man who goes with me must pass a strict medical examination to determine his staying powers, for endurance will be required of all."

"Married men need not apply, either. Whether they take their wives with them, as Peary takes his, or leaves them at home, they are sure not to do as good work as bachelors will. Don't misunderstand me, please. No man could respect and admire the fair sex more than I do; but the ladies well know that when a man has any one of them on his mind, he is apt to take fewer risks with his life than if he were alone and irresponsible. It is a great responsibility, too, to take a benediction to the polar regions. If he were to break his neck down some glacier or be carried away on a flow, although it would not, of course, be my fault, I feel that I could not face his wife and children upon my return. Oh, yes, it is a terrible responsibility!"



Head of a Baby Born with a Third Eye or a Fully Developed Pineal Gland (Drawn from the original in the museum of Bellevue Hospital.)

his theory with facts which no scientist can dispute. Even at this moment he can demonstrate the existence in embryonic form of the tertiary organ of vision that is to open the book of knowledge to mankind. Every man, woman and child in the metropolises to-day has the rudiment of that organ, and, he declares, it rests with each individual to develop his or her own power at will. His theory is no mere fancy borrowed from the esoteric writing of some oriental occultist; it is the honest conviction of a plain, wide-awake man of the world, who takes his theosophy just as the medical student takes his physiology or materia medica—for what it is worth. Though Mr. Wright was the secretary of the world-famous Mme. Blavatsky, and followed her footsteps through all the occult sciences, he is a very matter-of-fact young man, with nothing of the fanatic about him.

This third eye, as he calls it, has long been known to anatomists as the pineal gland. So far as the anatomist's knowledge goes—the physiologists and other scientists know nothing whatever about it—it is the last vestige of an inner eye that once existed in the human brain. "Gray's Anatomy" has only this to say of it:

"The pineal gland (from pins, a pine cone) is a small, reddish-gray, vascular body, situated behind the third ventricle in the brain. It is also called the conarium, from its conic shape. It is about four lines in length and two or three in width at its base—about the size of a small pea. It is larger in the child than in the adult, and in the female than in the male. It consists chiefly of gray matter, and at its base is a small cavity, which contains a transparent, viscid fluid, in which are granules of phosphate and carbonate of lime. Its function is unknown. It is considered to be the rudiment of the pineal eye of lower vertebrates—a rudimentary third, median or impaired eye of certain lizards. It is the seat of what was a functioning sense organ

in the pineal glands of lizards, the physiologists said. Now, I take it, that fact shows the connection between the pineal gland and the mental development of the individual. Else why are those grains found in the healthy organ?"

"You call the gland an organ, then?"

"Most assuredly!" replied Mr. Wright, jabbing the Indian dagger into the blotting pad before him. "The occultist calls it an organ, and says it is the center of the psychic and higher mental powers. In the case of a clairvoyant the gland is aroused to activity and is polarized. Its grains are altered in its workings so that its vision operates from within the brain, producing the phenomenon of second sight."

"Swedenborg," the theosophist continued, "who, in my opinion, of all modern thinkers was the only student who ever understood the action of this part of the brain, in his work on the brain says there are tides in it which rise and fall every few hours. When a tide can be forced up, he says, so as to strike the pineal gland, it produces the inner vision. There is an intimate connection between this gland, or rather organ, and the pituitary body, another gland whose object science cannot explain. These two glands are the organs of the sixth and seventh senses. If you will excuse me, I will not detail my views in regard to the pituitary body, as it is not altogether germane to the subject and would involve a long explanation that would take up too much of the Journal's valuable space. I mentioned it merely as an illustration of the ignorance of scientists in regard to such matters of vital importance to the human race."

Mr. Wright waved his hand contemptuously toward a long row of anatomical and physiological works on a nearby shelf.

"The brain of man," he said, after a pause, "was observed by ancient students

of what was a functioning sense organ